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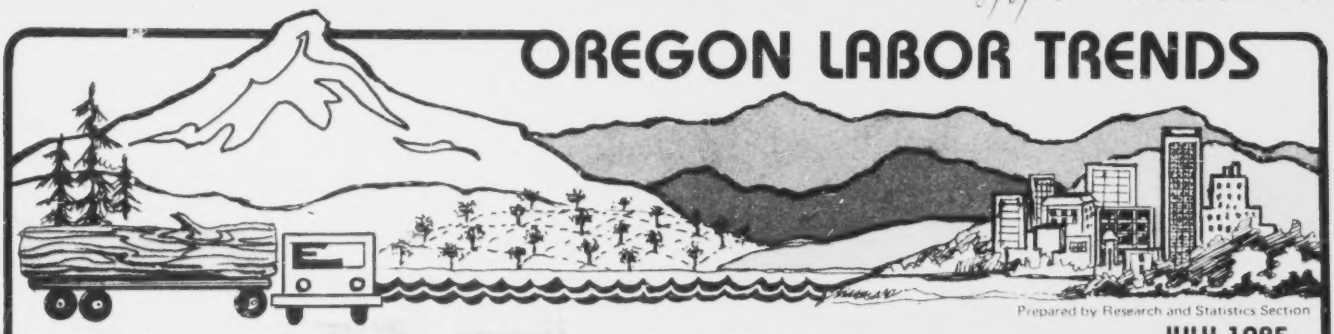
OREGON LABOR TRENDS



Prepared by Research and Statistics Section

STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

JULY 1985

JUNE INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Oregon	(Seas. Adj.)
June 1985	9.8
May 1985	9.7
June 1984	9.5
U.S.	
June 1985	7.3
May 1985	7.3
June 1984	7.2

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Oregon	1977=100
June 1985	108.9
May 1985	109.2
Apr. 1985	109.1
Mar. 1985	109.4
Feb. 1985	109.6

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon	
June 1985	46.5
May 1985	50.4
Apr. 1985	48.1
Mar. 1985	54.7
Feb. 1985	57.0

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon	
May 1985	38.8
Apr. 1985	38.3
May. 1984	39.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1967=100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland MSA	
May 1985	310.4
Yearly Change	+ 2.8%
U.S.	
June 1985	322.3
Yearly Change	+ 3.7
Portland Hotline	221-4132

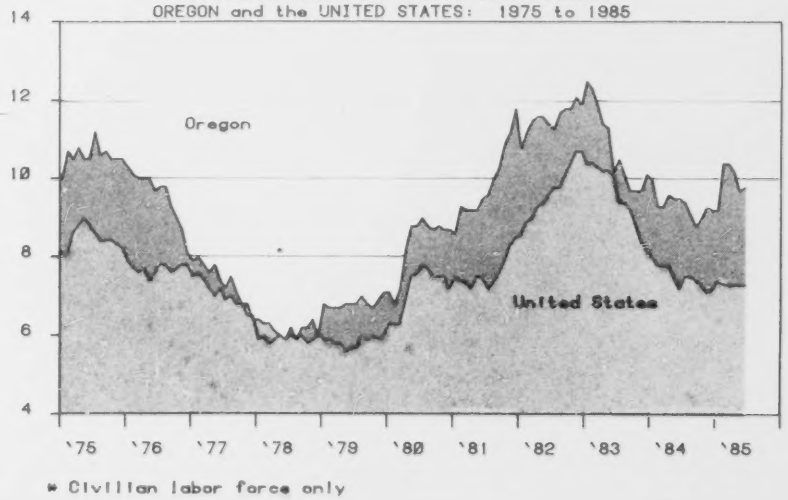
MONTHLY ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Jeff Hannum

Although the economic recovery began just two and a half years ago, there are signs that the business expansion, both nationally and in Oregon, is beginning to wane. Nationally, for example, the unemployment rate has been stuck at 7.3% for the past five months. Other signs include a recent softening in retail sales, business loan demand and industrial production. Although classic pre-recession signs such as rising inflation and interest rates are not evident, the lethargic pace of the nation's economy during the first half of 1985 is cause for concern. Much of the blame for this lackluster performance can be laid on the nation's soaring international trade deficit, which is steadily eroding our industrial base. This problem, in turn, has its roots in persistent federal budget deficits near $200 billion a year, which contribute to high real interest rates and an overvalued dollar relative to other nations' currencies.

For the past several months the Federal Reserve has been trying to breathe new life into the economy by allowing faster growth of the money supply and fostering lower interest rates. In mid-May, for example, the FED dropped its key discount rate to member banks by one-half point to 7.5%. Most of the nation's banks, including many in Oregon, followed suit by lowering their prime, or base, lending rate from 10% to 9.5%. This reduction, which brought the prime interest rate to its lowest level in seven years, was actually just the latest in a stairstep pattern of declines since last September when the base lending rate was 13%.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
OREGON and the UNITED STATES: 1975 to 1985



* Civilian labor force only

RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	JUN. 1985 1/	MAY 1985 2/	CHANGE	% CHANGE	JUN. 1984 5/
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 3/	1,335,600	1,310,700	24,900	1.9	1,363,200
UNEMPLOYMENT	125,200	127,000	- 1,800	- 1.4	124,400
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	9.4	9.7	XXX	XXX	9.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PERCENT	9.8	9.7	XXX	XXX	9.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 4/	1,210,400	1,183,700	26,700	2.3	1,238,700

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ REVISED. 3/ INCLUDES EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS 16 YEARS AND OLDER. DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR MULTIPLE JOB-HOLDING AND COMMUTING. 4/ INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, DOMESTICS, FARM WORKERS, AND LABOR DISPUTANTS. 5/ DUE TO REVISED ESTIMATING PROCEDURES BETWEEN DECEMBER 1984 AND JANUARY 1985, DATA FOR 1985 AND THAT OF PREVIOUS YEARS ARE NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	JUN. 1985 1/	MAY 1985 2/	JUN. 1984	CHANGE FROM MAY 1985	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1984
TOTAL 3/	1,038,500	1,025,500	1,017,000	13,000	21,500
WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX 4/	108.9	109.2	106.7	XXX	XXX
DIFFUSION INDEX 5/	46.5	50.4	56.2	XXX	XXX
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	198,600	194,400	200,400	4,200	- 1,800
DURABLE GOODS	145,600	143,600	148,100	2,000	- 2,500
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	65,700	63,800	68,200	1,900	- 2,500
LOGGING & SAWMILLS	35,300	34,000	36,900	1,300	- 1,600
VENEER & PLYWOOD	16,200	15,800	17,400	400	- 1,200
MILLWORK & STRUCTURAL WOOD	8,800	8,400	8,200	400	600
MOBILE HOMES	1,400	1,600	1,800	- 200	- 400
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
STONE, CLAY, GLASS & CONCRETE	2,600	2,500	2,700	100	- 100
PRIMARY METALS	9,100	9,100	9,400	0	- 300
BLAST FURNACES, IRON & STEEL	5,600	5,700	5,200	- 100	400
NONFERROUS METALS	3,500	3,400	4,200	100	- 700
FABRICATED METALS	10,400	10,200	10,300	200	100
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	5,300	5,000	4,800	300	500
OTHER FABRICATED METALS	5,100	5,200	5,500	- 100	- 400
MACHINERY	15,600	15,400	15,700	200	- 100
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	14,100	14,200	14,000	- 100	100
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	8,000	8,400	8,100	- 400	- 100
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	14,500	14,400	14,500	100	0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	3,000	3,000	2,600	0	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	53,000	50,800	52,300	2,200	700
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	22,700	20,800	21,300	1,900	1,400
CANNING & PRESERVING	12,500	10,600	10,900	1,900	1,600
OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS	10,200	10,200	10,400	0	- 200
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
APPAREL	2,300	2,300	2,900	0	- 600
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	9,500	9,200	9,300	300	200
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	11,100	11,000	11,000	100	100
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,100	2,100	2,200	0	- 100
PETROLEUM REFINING	500	500	600	0	- 100
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	2,800	2,900	2,900	- 100	- 100
LEATHER PRODUCTS	400	400	500	0	- 100

· NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	JUN. 1985	MAY 1985	JUN. 1984	CHANGE FROM MAY 1985	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1984
(CONT.)					
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	839,900	831,100	816,600	8,800	23,300
MINING & QUARRYING	1,500	1,500	1,700	0	- 200
CONSTRUCTION	32,900	31,700	30,600	1,200	2,300
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES	54,800	54,500	56,900	300	- 2,100
TRANSPORTATION	32,600	32,300	33,900	300	- 1,300
RAILROAD	5,200	5,200	5,400	0	- 200
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	17,400	17,100	18,000	300	- 600
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	10,000	10,000	10,500	0	- 500
COMMUNICATIONS	13,500	13,500	14,200	0	- 700
UTILITIES	8,700	8,700	8,800	0	- 100
TRADE	262,800	259,800	254,400	3,000	8,400
WHOLESALE TRADE	66,000	65,900	64,400	100	1,600
DURABLE GOODS	39,300	39,000	38,400	300	900
NONDURABLE GOODS	26,700	26,900	26,000	- 200	700
RETAIL TRADE	196,800	193,900	190,000	2,900	6,800
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	22,900	22,800	24,100	100	- 1,200
FOOD STORES	30,900	30,600	27,900	300	3,000
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	25,700	25,300	24,600	400	1,100
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	117,300	115,200	113,400	2,100	3,900
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	69,000	68,400	66,300	600	2,700
BANKING & CREDIT AGENCIES	23,300	23,200	23,600	100	- 300
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	45,700	45,200	42,700	500	3,000
SERVICES	213,200	210,400	207,000	2,800	6,200
HOTELS & PERSONAL SERVICES	24,400	24,000	24,500	400	- 100
HEALTH SERVICES	69,300	68,700	67,800	600	1,500
OTHER SERVICES	119,500	117,700	114,700	1,800	4,800
GOVERNMENT	205,700	204,800	199,700	900	6,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,500	30,700	30,000	800	1,500
STATE GOVERNMENT	56,800	56,100	55,700	700	1,100
EDUCATION	23,300	23,200	22,900	100	400
OTHER STATE	33,500	32,900	32,800	600	700
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	117,400	118,000	114,000	- 600	3,400
EDUCATION	74,600	76,100	71,300	- 1,500	3,300
OTHER LOCAL	42,800	41,900	42,700	900	100
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0	0	600	0	- 600

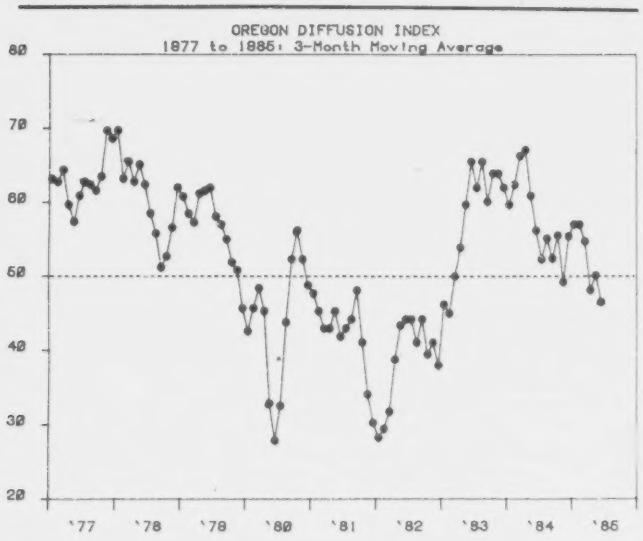
1/ PRELIMINARY

2/ REVISED

3/ INCLUDES FULL AND PART-TIME NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN PAY PERIODS INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS AND ARMED FORCES EXCLUDED. NOTE: ESTIMATED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION. ALL DATA ARE BASED ON THE 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES AS AMENDED BY THE 1977 SUPPLEMENT.

4/ TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AND INDEXED TO 1977. DATA ON THE EARLIER INDEX (1972 = 100) CAN BE CONVERTED TO THE 1977 BASE PERIOD BY MULTIPLYING BY A FACTOR OF .8264, THE RATIO BETWEEN 1972'S ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT (774,300) AND THAT OF 1977 (936,900).

5/ THE DIFFUSION INDEX IS THE PERCENTAGE OF A SELECTED GROUP OF 43 INDUSTRIES SHOWING AN INCREASE IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT. HALF OF THOSE INDUSTRIES SHOWING NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE (LESS THAN 1/2 OF 1%) ARE COUNTED AS INCREASING.



Despite the substantial improvement in credit markets since last fall, Oregon's economy has been unusually slow, or even unable, to benefit. This has been particularly true for much of the first half of 1985, and June was no exception. At first glance, June's labor force figures appear to show solid improvement - total employment surged upward by 26,700 between May and June, the number of unemployed workers fell by 1,800 to 125,200, and the raw unemployment rate dropped to 9.4% from 9.7% in May. In addition, most all of the industrial categories listed on the accompanying labor force table showed employment gains over the month.

A better assessment of June's labor market picture emerges, however, if we focus on seasonally adjusted industry employment trends and labor market indicators. This technique allows us to determine the underlying direction of the economy by removing the effects of normal, or expected, seasonal changes in employment and unemployment each month.

First, let's look at the three general indicators of labor market activity produced by the Employment Division, all of which are seasonally adjusted. The state's unemployment rate, after removing seasonal influences, actually rose slightly to 9.8% in June from 9.7% in May. Although June's rate was an improvement over the 10.4% rate of February and March, it still marked the fifth month in a row in which the unemployment rate was higher than the same month the year before. With 1985 now half over, unemployment is averaging about 10% of the labor force. Earlier hopes that the jobless rate would decline in 1985 from last year's average of 9.4% are now fading into the sunset.

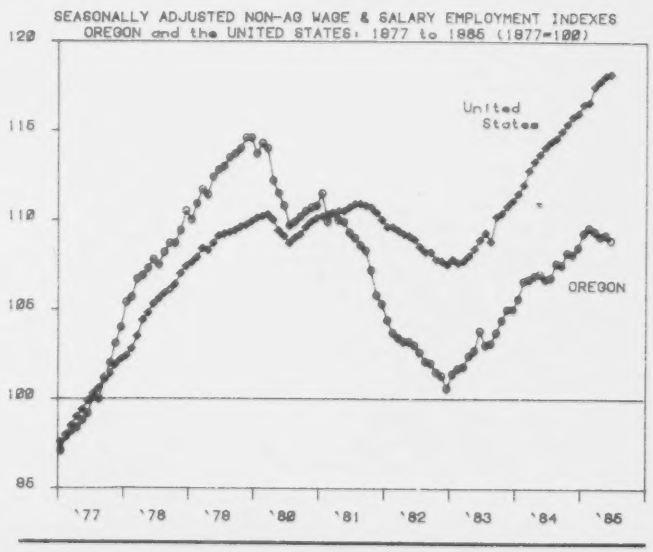
Another indicator that is currently flashing warning signs is the Oregon diffusion index. This leading indicator, which was discussed in a special article in last month's issue of Oregon Labor Trends, slumped nearly four percentage points in June to 46.5. This means that of the 43 component industries that comprise the index, fewer than half were experiencing gains in seasonally adjusted employment. The majority of industries, in other words, were either losing workers or, in most cases, were not adding as many new employees in June as they would normally.

An accompanying graph charts the monthly trend in the diffusion index since 1977. From this, two points stand out. First, June's index of 46.5 is the lowest level in nearly two and a half years. Second, the trend has clearly been downward throughout the first half of 1985. Although it is too early to be certain, it is probable that the index will continue to decline in the next few months. This likelihood is based on the spate of recent announcements of impending layoffs of nearly 2,000 workers in various manufacturing industries, including lumber and wood products, primary and fabricated metals, electronics, and transportation equipment.

Another broad indicator which signaled weakness in the economy during June and several preceding months is the nonfarm wage and salary employment index. This labor market barometer, which relates seasonally adjusted payroll employment in the current month to the 1977 annual average, dipped by 0.3 in June to 108.9, the lowest level so far this year.

The graph below shows the slump in Oregon's employment index over the past several months. While the nation's index climbed steadily higher over the past two and a half years, Oregon's index took a turn for the worse last March, and has continued to inch lower through June. This downward trend in 1985 is particularly disconcerting because it occurred at the same time interest rates were falling. Keep in mind that the U.S. housing industry is already one of the pillars of today's economy, and has been since 1983. If this is how Oregon's economy fares when housing construction is strong nationally and interest rates are falling, what are we to expect if the housing cycle turns down and rates begin to rise again? Since the answer to that question is probably even more disconcerting, let's leave it for posterity and turn our attention to some of the more significant industry employment developments in June.

As stated earlier, nearly all employment sectors added workers last month. By far the greatest gains came in agriculture, where employment soared by over 13,000, primarily due to the onset of the labor intensive strawberry harvest and warm, dry weather.



This June's farm employment increase was nearly double the gain experienced last year when cool, wet weather delayed the harvest of early ripening crops such as strawberries and cherries. Although this year's strawberry production will be down from 1984, berry prices are higher than a year ago. This mixed picture is typical of the agricultural industry, which remains generally in a depressed condition in Oregon, as well as nationwide. One indication of continuing problems in the farm economy was the recent announcement by the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service that farmland in Oregon took another steep drop in value (-17%) during the year ending April 1, 1985. The corresponding change nationally was -12%.

The nonfarm sector also added about 13,000 new workers in June. Unfortunately, this gain was 3,200 less than seasonally expected. It was also significant that this shortfall was not concentrated in one or two industries, but spread over all the major industries except services.

One third of this 3,200 shortfall came in the manufacturing sector, which generated 4,200 more jobs in June. Lumber and wood, and food and kindred products each hired 1,900 new workers, but the gains in both of these important industries were below par, especially in the wood products industry. Despite good housing demand nationally, falling interest rates and stronger lumber and plywood prices during the spring, seasonally adjusted employment in Oregon's wood products industry has declined during the last five months as shown below:

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Actual	-1,100	- 200	-300	+400	+1,200	+1,900
Seas. Adj.	0	-1,100	-500	-400	- 100	- 800

Only one segment of the wood products industry, millwork and structural wood, appears to have fully recovered from the last recession. The other sectors continue to struggle with various problems ranging from high costs for virtually all factors of production, to competition from other areas (i.e. Canada and Southern U.S.), to excess production capacity, etc. Many forest products companies are currently trying to deal with these problems by restructuring and/or shrinking operations in order to lower their costs. Unfortunately, wage rate freezes or roll-backs and worker layoffs are often one element of these restructuring efforts. The 2,500 job loss in lumber and wood products over the past year is a reflection of the continuing distress in this industry. Another sign is the very high unemployment rates of local areas in Oregon most dependent on the timber industry. In May, for example, the jobless rate was 7.9% in the Portland area compared with over 17% in Wallowa and Grant counties.

Other than the large employment gain in food products, which was generated by the processing of strawberries, there was relative stability in the rest of manufacturing. Employment shifts were generally in the 100-200 range. One exception was transportation equipment manufacturing, which slumped by 400 workers due to continuing woes in the shipbuilding and repair business. Although June's labor trends in several of the durable goods manufacturing (except wood products) industries were relatively normal, the picture will change in July. This is when recently announced layoffs affecting nearly 2,000 workers will take effect in industries which produce trucks, aluminum, nickel, semi-conductors, oil industry modules, and other capital equipment. Fortunately, most of these planned layoffs are expected to be short-term.

The growing weakness in goods-producing industries may finally be catching up to the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy. In June, 8,800 more nonmanufacturing jobs were added. If normal seasonal patterns had prevailed, however, the increase would have been nearly 11,000. As shown below, only one of the major nonmanufacturing sectors performed better than seasonally expected in June.

Change in Seasonally Adjusted Employment, 1985

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Mining	- 100	0	100	-100	100	- 100
Constr.	900	0	-100	500	700	- 900
T.C.U.	400	1,500	0	-200	-300	- 900
Trade	4,600	-1,400	1,600	300	-200	-1,600
F.I.R.E.	1,400	100	-100	-400	500	- 500
Services	600	1,000	-700	-400	-500	2,000
Govt.	-1,700	1,500	-400	-600	700	100
Nonmfg.	6,100	2,700	400	-900	1,000	-2,100

Services, particularly those used by other businesses, was the sole bright spot in June. Business services, which include activities as diverse as public relations, consulting, advertising, data processing, log scaling, and providing temporary workers to other businesses, added 2,500 jobs over the month. This brought employment in business services to a level 5,400 higher than a year ago and 12,000 greater than in 1983. Although June is the traditional start of the summer tourist season, travel/recreation-related services such as lodging places and amusements failed to expand as much as expected.

Nationally, retail sales took their steepest plunge in 11 months in June, as consumers became more reluctant to pile up installment debt. Sales of big-ticket items such as autos, household appliances and furniture were especially affected. Whether Oregon followed this sales trend in June is unknown. If our employment trend in trade can be used as a proxy, it does appear that overall trade activity lost momentum in June. Although the number of jobs in trade rose by 3,000 over the month, this translated into the largest seasonally adjusted employment decline (-1,600) of any major industry. As in May, no one area within trade was to blame. Rather, most of the wholesale and retail distributors and sellers, mirroring their transportation, manufacturing and construction counterparts, simply hired less additional help than they usually do at this time of year.

That assessment pretty well sums up the whole employment situation during June, with the notable exceptions of agriculture and services. Based on the track record so far this year, where Oregon's economy will go from here should be a matter of growing concern.□

USING EMPLOYER DATA – OPPS DELIVERY

David Allen

Recent Oregon Labor Trend articles have discussed several statistical programs, including the Current Employment Statistics program (CES, March '85) and the Occupational Employment Statistics program (OES, May '85). These are only two of the many government and private employer surveys designed to help answer the question "Where are the jobs?". Indeed, the employer is carrying the burden of providing all of us with statistical information. We in government are making a concerted effort to eliminate duplicative effort and still provide Oregonians with useful information necessary for decision-making.

The Occupational Program Planning System (OPPS) was created in 1979 by an interagency agreement between the Oregon Department of Education, Vocational Education Division; the Vocational Rehabilitation Division; the Employment Division; and Employment and Training programs (now the Job Training Partnership Administration). In 1985, the Economic Development Department also became a member agency. The purpose of this consortium is to provide a common occupational demand/supply data base that can serve both government and private information needs. The Employment Division is responsible for the technical operation, data delivery and user training offered by OPPS.

The accompanying matrix shows the types of information and the OPPS products that are available. The employment data cover over 1,000 occupations found in Oregon's wage and salary labor force.

Along with demand/supply information, OPPS provides a variety of user services. The following table shows examples of the type of service, the typical user and the questions answered. Employers should take special note of the labor force availability analysis that is offered. Using the OPPS program, the Employment Division can, upon request, help employers determine both the quantity and quality of labor supply, and provide customized labor market reports upon request.

The importance of using labor market information for program planning, economic development, and career decision-making is difficult to estimate. However, it is obvious that using the information, provided largely by the employer, helps us all.□

OCCUPATIONAL DATA AVAILABLE IN OPPS PUBLICATIONS	Statewide Publication	District Publication	Crosswalks	Occupations by Industry	Characteristics of Job Applicants	Demand File Lists	Projections to 1991	ESARS Reports	Supply File Listing
DEMAND DATA									
Long Term									
Employment	•	•				•	•		
Projected Openings	•	•				•	•		
Short Term									
Employment Div. Job Openings	•	•						•	
SUPPLY DATA									
Potential Supply									
Community Colleges, Colleges, Private Voc. Schools, High Schools, Corrections	•								•
OJT And work Experience									
Apprenticeship, Vocational Rehabilitation, Job Training Programs	•								•
Current Supply									
Unemployed	•	•				•		•	
Employment Div. Job Applicants	•	•			•				
CHARACTERISTICS DATA									
Wages	•							•	
Industry Employment				•				•	
Working Conditions	•		•						
Educational Requirements			•						
Job Descriptions			•						
Aptitudes Required			•						

To obtain OPPS information or service contact:

David Allen, OPPS
Employment Division
875 Union NE
Salem, OR 97311
(503) 378-6400

OPPS SERVICES

OPPS Service	Typical Users	Questions Answered
Demand/Supply and Program of Training Analysis	Department of Education/ Vocational Education Community Colleges Colleges High Schools	Is there a surplus, balance or shortage of workers in this program of training? Should a community college start a new program, modify or drop an existing program?
Employment Outlook Analysis for Occupations	Employment Division Vocational Rehabilitation (Public & Private) Job Training Partnership Administration Workers' Compensation Job Seekers	Are there reasonable job opportunities for an occupation? For which occupations should this agency provide training?
Labor Force Availability Analysis	Economic Development Groups Private Employers	Is there sufficient skilled labor for a new company in this area?
User Training	All User Groups	How can I use this information in my work?

HOURS & EARNINGS

Jason Yohannan

Unlike some employment and unemployment statistics, Oregon hours and earnings are not seasonally adjusted. This does not mean that seasonal influences are absent, however. The construction industry provided the best example of seasonality in both the average hourly earnings and weekly hours series in May.

Average hourly earnings for construction workers declined 19¢, from $13.80 in April to $13.61 in May. Falling wages can often signal a weakening economy or sector of the economy, but that is not likely the case for construction in May. Rather, there are two other reasons for this decline.

First, because of the highly seasonal nature of this industry, average wages tend to fall when employment begins to rise. This reflects newer employees coming on board at a lower pay rate than year-round job holders. The average hourly wage tends to rise again later in the year as these seasonal workers are let go. The same effect takes place in the canning and preserving industry during its peak season (July-October). In both industries, however, this seasonal pattern will be less pronounced if the "peak" also includes extended hours which translate into higher overtime wages.

The second reason for a seasonal decline in average wages is the changing composition of construction work each month. Employment in residential building construction, for example, tends to have a more pronounced seasonal pattern than employment in plumbing or electrical work. Thus, as spring and summer begin, a growing proportion of construction activity takes place within the $9.00-10.00 per hour residential building sector. The $16.00-17.00 per hour plumbing or electrical work sectors, however, keep their employment levels fairly steady, thereby becoming a smaller percentage of the total construction industry. The result has been an April-to-May average hourly earnings decline for six consecutive years. This year's drop was 19¢; over the previous five years the decline averaged 24¢.

On the other side of the coin, increasing average weekly hours often signal improvement in an industry, but that is probably only partially true here. In construction, the average workweek rose by 0.2 hours over the month. That is normal, however, because of the often-mentioned reason, improving weather, and the seldom-mentioned but equally seasonal reason, growing hours of daylight. Picking up 0.2 hours in an industry is generally applauded, however there have been April-to-May increases for five consecutive years, and in the past four years these averaged +0.8.□

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 2/ 1985	Apr. 3/ 1985	May 1984	May 2/ 1985	Apr. 3/ 1985	May 1984	May 2/ 1985	Apr. 3/ 1985	May 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$407.40	$402.15	$411.47	38.8	38.3	39.3	$10.50	$10.50	$10.47
Durable Goods	418.70	410.78	422.80	39.5	38.9	40.0	10.60	10.56	10.57
Lumber & Wood Products	444.21	432.38	435.71	40.2	39.2	39.9	11.05	11.03	10.92
Logging & Sawmills	475.51	462.56	467.83	40.4	39.3	40.4	11.77	11.77	11.58
Veneer & Plywood	438.98	434.19	444.72	40.2	39.4	40.8	10.92	11.02	10.90
Millwork & Struct Wood	352.23	334.46	312.80	39.8	38.4	36.8	8.85	8.71	8.50
Mobile Homes	320.16	303.58	295.14	36.8	35.8	34.6	8.70	8.48	8.53
Other Wood Products	424.66	429.71	447.70	40.1	40.5	40.7	10.59	10.61	11.00
Furniture & Fixtures	271.39	267.88	262.15	35.2	34.7	33.1	7.71	7.72	7.92
Primary Metals	496.69	499.93	498.10	42.2	41.8	42.5	11.77	11.96	11.72
Fabricated Metals	381.81	386.31	376.35	39.2	39.1	39.0	9.74	9.88	9.65
Machinery	403.37	396.62	414.12	38.6	38.1	40.8	10.45	10.41	10.15
Nondurable Goods	376.66	375.28	376.46	37.0	36.4	37.2	10.18	10.31	10.12
Food & Kindred Products	326.26	318.29	314.18	36.7	34.9	35.5	8.89	9.12	8.85
Canning & Preserving	271.74	260.37	261.63	35.2	33.0	34.2	7.72	7.89	7.65
Other Food Products	399.38	392.40	389.04	38.7	37.3	37.3	10.32	10.52	10.43
Textile Mill Products	232.38	239.51	227.93	37.3	39.2	37.8	6.23	6.11	6.03
Apparel	208.57	205.28	211.86	36.4	35.7	37.9	5.73	5.75	5.59
Paper & Allied Products	572.00	587.11	564.71	40.0	40.8	41.1	14.30	14.39	13.74
Printing & Publishing	363.22	372.08	399.08	32.9	33.4	35.6	11.04	11.14	11.21
Construction	481.79	485.76	476.42	35.4	35.2	33.2	13.61	13.80	14.35
Communications & Utilities	505.04	484.79	482.40	40.5	39.9	40.1	12.47	12.15	12.03
Trade	290.49	288.10	287.64	33.7	33.5	34.0	8.62	8.60	8.46
Wholesale Trade	394.92	390.53	382.60	37.9	38.1	37.4	10.42	10.25	10.23
Retail Trade	238.90	239.13	241.28	31.6	31.3	32.3	7.56	7.64	7.47
Banking & Insurance	284.83	283.51	264.59						
State & Local Government	324.49	320.82	315.39						

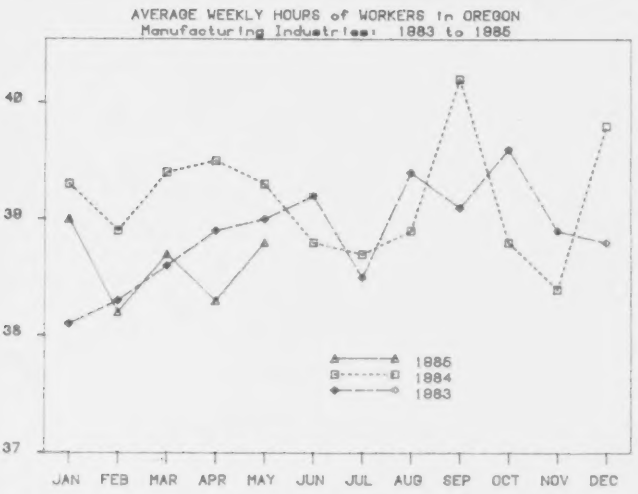
1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

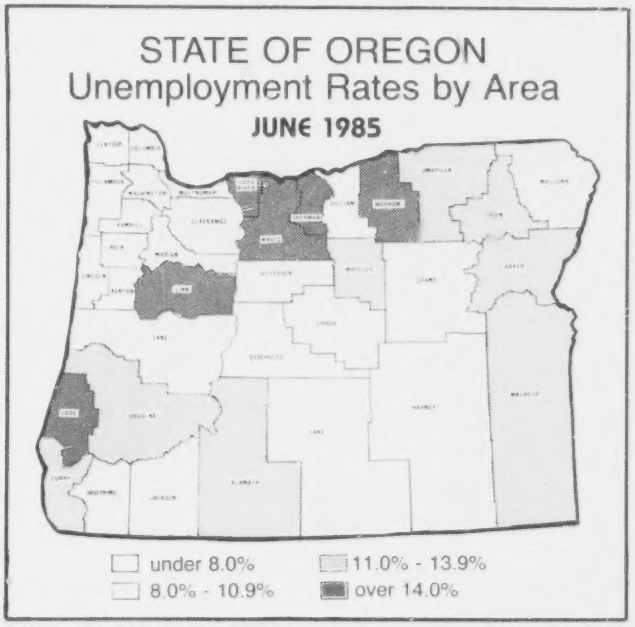
2/ Preliminary

3/ Revised

4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.

5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.





State of Oregon Unemployment Rates by Area

June 1985

	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Unempl.	Rate
STATE OF OREGON	1,335,600	1,210,400	125,200	9.4
Eugene MSA 1/	131,300	118,800	12,500	9.5
Medford MSA 2/	64,660	58,050	6,610	10.2
Portland PMSA 3/	614,300	565,400	48,900	8.0
Salem MSA 4/	126,200	115,400	10,800	8.6
Baker	6,860	5,980	880	12.8
Benton	32,110	30,190	1,920	6.0
Clatsop	15,810	14,590	1,220	7.7
Columbia	17,620	16,000	1,620	9.2
Coos	26,430	22,480	3,950	14.9
Crook	5,640	5,080	560	9.9
Curry	6,410	5,660	750	11.7
Deschutes	32,410	28,930	3,480	10.7
Douglas	41,790	36,830	4,960	11.9
Gilliam	790	750	40	5.1
Grant	3,370	3,010	360	10.7
Harney	3,600	3,210	390	10.8
Hood River	8,370	6,790	1,580	18.9
Jefferson	5,480	4,950	530	9.7
Josephine	24,140	21,630	2,510	10.4
Klamath	24,980	22,240	2,740	11.0
Lake	3,470	3,130	340	9.8
Lincoln	18,290	16,440	1,850	10.1
Linn	38,840	33,290	5,550	14.3
Malheur	11,880	10,360	1,520	12.8
Morrow	4,590	3,640	950	20.7
Tillamook	8,940	8,010	930	10.4
Umatilla	29,070	25,250	3,820	13.1
Union	11,010	9,710	1,300	11.8
Wallowa	3,730	3,330	400	10.7
Wasco-Sherman	12,960	10,770	2,190	16.9
Wheeler	540	480	60	11.1

1/ Lane County
2/ Jackson County
3/ Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill counties
4/ Marion and Polk counties

OREGON LABOR TRENDS

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STATE OF OREGON
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
875 UNION STREET N.E.
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